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GLORY TO FATHERLAND FOR EVER!

On the 13th Anniversary of Founding of the DPRK

Newspapers of Pyongyang city of Sept. 9 carried editorials celebrating the 13th anniversary of foundation of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report dated Sept. 9 from Pyongyang.

Rodong Shinmoon's editorial entitled "Our Prosperous Fatherland" reads in part as follows:

The DPRK that was founded in 1948 through difficult struggles for national freedom and independence.

The Korean communists headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, fought with their enemies for a long time, in order to put an end to this national unhappiness, to acquire sovereignty for the Korean people, and to make a free and happy country.

Thirteen years since the foundation of the DPRK have proved the invincible vitality and superiority of the socialist system of the country. These have been the years filled with far-reaching changes and rapid progresses in the life of the Korean people.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and under the flag of the DPRK, the Korean people won a victory in the struggle against the armed invaders of 16 foreign countries, headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people conquered all difficulties heroically in the reconstruction work after the Korean War, and changed the backward and poor country into a strong socialist industrial-agricultural country based on a solid national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that through their history of forty hundred years the Korean people had never been so prosperous as they are now. Today they live happily and enjoy freedom, with their hearts filled with the pride of their fatherland.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea guarantees freedom and happiness for all the Korean people, daily increasing its national strength and daily enhancing its international prestige.

This prosperous country stands firmly in the East as an outpost of socialism, raising high the banner of national independence, socialism and world peace.

But for occupation of South Korea by the the U.S. imperialists and for their aggressive designs against our country, there would never be the present-day tragedy of national division, and, the people in our southern territory would be sharing a happy and joy and joyful life with those in North Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive policy is entirely responsible for today's division of Korea and, the fact that the Korean people are suffering from miseries and privations, in spite of the fact that the Korean people were liberated 16 years ago.

In order to get rid of the present catastrophic situation of South Korea and their miserable living conditions, there is no alternative for the Korean people but to launch resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists, to force them to pull immediately of South Korea, and to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland as soon as possible.

The U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, should immediately withdraw from South Korea.

The Korean people have constructed socialism in the northern half of the Republic, providing for conditions favoring the peaceful unification of our fatherand.

The invincible Korean people will never fail to win final victory.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our beloved fatherland, will flourish for ever.

Koreans in Japan Celebrate National Day

Koreans in Japan celebrated on Sept. 9 the 13th anniversary of founding of the DPRK throughout this country. The DPRK was founded in 1948.

The Tokyo Central Celebration Meeting was participated in by some 2,500 Koreans among whom were included many representatives from various prefectures of Japan.

Speaking at the meeting, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, thanked the fatherland, in the name of all the Koreans here, for extending great care to them.

Koreans hold on Sept. 9 a meeting in Tokyo, celebrating the 13th anniversary of founding of the DPRK.

Referring to the development of the DPRK during the past 13 years and the Korean people's happiness and pride of having their fatherland, he continued:

"The Korean people should be united more firmly around the Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Loving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea just like the apple of the eye, the Korean people should struggle against any foreign forces plotting to invade Korea."

Strongly attacking the U.S. imperialism for causing the present miseries in South Korea, he continued:

"So long as the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea continues, it is impossible for the Korean people to attain national unification." The U.S. forces should be immediately withdrawn from South Korea.

Further, the Chairman emphasized the necessity of uniting Koreans here more firmly around the Party and the Republic, reaffirming that they should more successfully fulfill the tasks imposed on them.

KWP Send Condolence Message to U.S. Communist Party On William Foster's Death

On the occasion of the death of William Foster, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on Sept. 4 sent a message of condolence to the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, according to a KCNA report of September 5 from Pyongyang. The text of the message follows:

On the occasion of the death of Comrade William Foster,

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party expresses deep condolence to the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United State and to all its members.

Comrade William Foster's death is a great loss not only to your party and the American working class but also to the international communist and labor movement.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party is firmly convinced that your party will win greater success in the struggle for the great cause of the American working class, world peace and Marxism-Leninism.

DPRK Gov't Issues Statement Supporting Resumption of Nuclear Tests by USSR Gov't

(Excerpts)

The DPRK Government on Sept. 2 issued the following statement, in connection with the statement of the Soviet Government of Aug. 31, 1961 on the resumption of nuclear weapons tests, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang.

The USSR Government decided to hold nuclear weapons tests, considering the serious situation caused by the intrigue of the aggressive Western powers headed by U.S. imperialism to increase the strength of armed forces and to provoke a war.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people wholeheartedly support this just measure of the USSR Government.

As is well known, the Soviet Union and other socialist nations have been making sincere and consistent efforts for maintaining and consolidating world peace and for easing international tensions.

Several times since 1955, the Soviet Union has unilaterally reduced its armed forces and in 1958 adopted a resolution to stop nuclear testing unilaterally and calling for general and complete disarmament applicable to every kind of nuclear weapons.

However, the U.S. imperialism and other imperialist powers have found every pretext to pursue its heinous aggressive aims, opposing disarmament and fanatically plotting to increase the strength of arms, and piling up large amounts of nuclear weapons and other weapons of death.

Since the Soviet Union discontinued nuclear weapons testing unilaterally, the imperialists, instead of following it, have continued to hold nuclear tests with the vicious aim of maintaining their military superiority.

Today, they are more positively remilitarizing the West German revanchists and Japanese militarists, continuously to strengthen the aggressive military bloc and to use them as shock troops in an aggressive war against socialist nations.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying tension all over the world.

They are threatening the peace of Korea, by unlawfully bringing into South Korea atomic and guided missile weapons and increasing armed forces there.

The U.S. imperialists are more frantically engaged in strengthening military bases and instigating acts of aggression and war provocation in all the areas of Asia, including Taiwan, South Vietnam and Laos, as well as in Africa and Latin America.

Rejecting the just proposals made by the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, to conclude a peace treaty with Germany and, on this basis, to settle the problem of West Berlin, the U.S. imperialists have been recently reinforcing the NATO force on a large scale, further stepping up the equipment of the West German revanchist army with atomic weapons and guided missiles, and thus seriously menacing peace in Europe and the world over.

The situation demands that peace-loving states do not remain indifferent any longer to these developments. In order to cope with this situation, the Soviet Government was forced to decide the resumption of nuclear weapons testing.

This measure taken by the Soviet Government is justifiable, as it issued from the noble duty and responsibility of the Soviet Government to safeguard the world peace and to ensure the security of whole mankind. At this juncture when the imperialists are stepping up war hysteria, it is quite natural that the Soviet Union should develop the possibility of completing weapons capable of checking its enemy, in order to ensure its security and that of the whole Socialist camp and world peace as well.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares solemnly that the DPRK Government and all the Korean people will continuously and resolutely fight for checking the imperialists' aggressive machinations and preserving peace in the Far East and the world over, in concert with the peoples of the countries of the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

FIGURES SHOW MISERABLE CONDITION OF S. KOREAN PEOPLE!

South Korea, controlled by U.S. imperialism, has been changed into a dark and miserable country, and "the worst place in the world for men to live in."

The South Korean economy is paralyzed and the South Korean people are suffering from hunger, poverty and illness.

A UPI Seoul report of July 31, 1961, referring to the miserable conditions of South Korea, said:

"Many factories are compelled to close down and the rest are also on the verge of bankruptcy. South Korean businessmen, who are burdened with high taxes, are deep in debt.

"In South Korea many people are out of job and even those who are employed, do not receive their salaries regularly.

"A great number of South Korean people can barely have one meal a day."

The photo shows a chop-house for casual laborers. Why do they have to take a meal in such an unimaginably dirty place, though they are living in the "showcase of democracy"?

* DECREASE IN NATIONAL INCOME

South Korea is a country with the lowest per capita income in the world, according to a Seoul broadcast of July 9, 1961.

The average income per head of population of South Korea decreased to 60.2 in 1958 as against the figure of 100 for 1949. ("Finance" No.1 and 5 of 1958, "Monthly Survey of Bank of Republic of Korea.")

* STARVATION WAGES AND MISERABLE WORKING CONDITIONS

"Hankuk Ilbo" of August 21, 1961 said editorially that wages were not so low in any other countries of the world as in South Korea.

The average wages of workers in 1958 dropped to half of that of 1936. ("Annual Survey of Bank of Republic of Korea," "Korean Economic Year-Book.")

"Working hours of South Korean workers are usually more than 12 hours and some people are compelled to work more than 20 hours. (Pusan Ilbo of June 4, 1958.)

As many as 7,496 work accidents occured during last year, and 7,687 persons were reported killed or injured in these accidents, according to a Donghua Tongshin report.

* PRICE FLUCTUATION

Retail prices advanced four times during five years after the Korean Armistice. Prices are still rising day after day.

Wholesale prices in Seoul as of March 24, 1961, rose more than 13.8 per cent in comparison with those on Jan. 1, 1961. ("Economic Report" dated March 25, 1961.)

About 36 per cent of the factories in South Korea are suspending operation because of the difficulty of finding markets, according to data released by the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry on August 5, 1961.

71.2 per cent of main goods of the first half of this year are stockpiles of goods or credit sale.

* PEASANTS' INCOME DROPS

According to statistics released by the "Bank of the Republic of Korea," 86.4 per cent of the South Korean peasants are not able to continue production on a paying basis.

In 1959, the net income from agriculture accounted for only 70.7 per cent of the living cost of farmers. In 1945, its rate was 92.8 per cent.

After price fluctuations were adjusted the average monthly living cost index in 1958 was 45 as against the figure of 100 for 1936, and 78 as against the figure of 100 for the immediate postwar period.

According to statistics released by the "Aguricultural Bank," the amount of farmers' debts totaled 182,800 million hwan as of Oct. 1960. This is a twenty-fold increase over that in 1953.

* INCREASE OF TAXES

Taxes were two times as high as in 1954. More than 90 per cent of the revenues of the South Korean puppet government are derived from these taxes.

* JOBLESS WORKERS AND FOOD-SHORT FARMERS

Jobless workers and casual labourers numbered more than six million in 1960. ("Industrial and Economic Newspaper")

During nine months from April, 1960 to December of that year, about 20.8 per cent of all the South Korean workers were dismissed from factories and offices. ("World Press" dated March 24, 1961.)

Further, one month after the coup, jobless persons increased by five hundred thousand. (Tokyo broadcast)

The South Korean military regime fired 35,684 officials en mass during a period of one month from June 20 to July 20, 1961. (Hapdong Tongshin report dated August 13 from Seoul)

One million families are on the verge of starvation in South Korea, and this accounts for 44 per cent of all the South Korean farming families. (Hapdong Tongshin report, Feb. 2. 1961.)

About 512,000 South Korean fishers needed immediate relief (Pusan Cultural Broadcast of April 22, 1961), while 382,805 Seoul citizens and 181,260 Pusan citizens also needed immediate relief as of Feb. 10, 1961.(Seoul broadcast of Feb. 10, 1961, (Pusan Cultural Broadcast of Feb. 8, 1961)

About 1.2 millon children are hungry in South Korea. (Announcement of the "Welfare Department of the puppet regime, March 14, 1961)

* HOUSING SHORTAGE

At present, South Korea is short of one million houses, according to the Sanup Kyongje Shinmoon.

In addition, the military junta pulled down makeshift huts, making 16,400 families homeless, by mobilizing the police. No relief measure is forthcoming to the victims.

Saying that these shacks were undesirable to public view, the junta decided that these shacks should be removed first of all. (Seoul broadcast, June 15, 1961)

* WRETCHED CONDITIONS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

In South Korea, war widows number some 505,000 and they have some 916,000 people to support. (Seoul Shinmoon)

Moreover, 400,000 of them are forced to walk on the street because of hard life, while some 500,000 orphans roam on the street.

A Hankuk Ilbo report of April 17, 1961, said that the number of the infants deserted in January of this year doubled that in the same month of last year.

The number of sucklings deserted, which had numbered about 5,000 yearly before, has increased to 10,000 in recent years.

* IGNORANCE AND CRISIS IN EDUCATION

According to "the history of the world educational situation," 68.2 per cent of the total population, excluding people under 15 years old, were illiterate in South Korea, as of 1958, while 446,000 children of school age do not attend school because of financial reasons.

Primary schools are short of some 32,000 classrooms, middle and higher schools, some 5,400 and colleges and universities, some 7,000.

A Hapdong Tongshin report said that South Korea is plagued by an acute shortage of teachers. If this shortage is to be met, the present number of teachers should be doubled.

Tuition fees and other obligatory payments on the part of South Korean schoolboys and students in 1958 amounted to such an enormous sum of 46,7 40 million hwan or thereabouts. This is more than 40 per cent of the total sum of currency circulation that year. (Kyonghyang Shinmoon, Apr. 10, 1959)

* INCREASE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Some 22,500 criminal cases were reported in Seoul from January to November, last year, South Korean "Ministry of Judicial Affairs" revealed.

Among the criminals from Sept. 1 of 1959 to August last, were some 17,000 of official workers. Juvenile delinquents arrested during this period numbered 15,570. (Tongyang Tongshin, Jan. 27, 1961)

* DISASTERS AND ACCIDENTS

About 420,000 jungbo of fields were either flooded or buried owing to natural disasters in the summer of last year. Material damage done by these disasters amounted to about 130, 000 million hwan.

As many as 1,940 fires occurred during the same year, killing 467 and doing damage totaling 9,400 million hwan. (Tongyang Tongshin, Jan. 30, 1961)

Further, in 1960, 6,342 motorcar accidents occurred, with 1,402 persons killed and 8,752 heavily injured. (Hapdong Tongshin, Feb.2, 1961)

Those who were either killed or injured by railway accidents numbered 2,162. (Sege Tongshin, March 22, 1961)

During the past seven years from 1952 to 1958, some 3,000 explosion accidents occurred. These accidents, caused by explosives neglected by U.S. forces, deprived 2,455 persons of their lives. The injured persons involved numbered 4,318. (Jayu Shinmoon, Jan. 17, 1959)

Such accidents are still a matter of daily occurrence in South Korea.

* DISEASE, DEATH FROM HUNGER AND SUICIDES

507 persons died from typhoid fever in South Korea from January 1 to July 31 of this year. Typhoid patients during this period numbered 16,468. (Kukje Shinbo, Aug. 8, 1961)

Encephrlitis was also rampant throughout South Korea.

Nearly half of the total South Korean population are suffering from a variety of chronic diseases: six million suffering from distomiasis, 600,000 from venereal diseases; two million tubercular patients, 200,000 leprous patients and 120,000 psychiatric patients.

Moreover, there are some 500 doctorless counties where more than six million people live.

The death rate is 19.801 per one thousand persons and the average life expectancy 32 years in South Korea. (Medical Science, Jan. 8, 1960)

Many people died from starvation or committed suicide.

1960 statistics published by the South Korean puppet regime show that those who died either from hunger or were frozen to death numbered some 1,200 in that year.

According to the Chosun Ilbo, 978 persons died of hunger or committed suicide in 1960 in South Chungchong Province.

Those who killed themselves between January and August of 1960 numbered 950 in Seoul, while those in South Kyongsang Province, 1,005, between January and November of the same year.

Hard life is given as the main reason of the suicides.

Commenting on this situation, a KCNA report of September 29 from Pyongyang said as follows:

"Such miseries and difficulties South Korean people are suffering are due to the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors.

"The military junta is trying to create the impression among the people that it is about to restore the national economy and improve the people's living.

"The junta thinks that, by doing so, it can divert popular anger and complaints against it.

"However, the daily aggravating situation in South Korea after the coup, proves the invalidity and deceptive nature of the junta's efforts in this direction.

"The solution of the people's wretched living conditions is beyond the junta's power.

"The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists and national unification by peaceful means are the only way to save the South Korean people from present miseries."

Japanese Rise up for Acquittal of "Minjok Ilbo" Executives

Japanese "volunteers for saving 'ROK' journalists" make an appeal calling for acquittal of executives of "Minjok Ilbo" sentenced to death.

Delegates of Japanese "volunteers for saving 'ROK' journalists" gave a press conference on the afternoon of Sept. 5 at Restaurant Alaska in Tokyo and issued an appeal to save the lives of the three Korean newsmen sentenced to death.

Mataichi Kido, director of the School of Journalism of Tokyo University, said that suppression of the press as this case did not occur in Japan even in the hey-day of militarism.

He added that they would continue to collect signatures from ordinary Japanese citizens. Further he said that hundreds of Japanese intellectuals had already signed the appeal and that the appeal would be sent to Pak Chong Hi, Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. At the same time, he stressed that they intended to appeal widely to the world public opinion by all means at their disposal such as to the International Editors' Association, the IPI, various newspaper associations in foreign countries and the United Nations.

Furthermore, Mataichi Kido said that the group of signers would not be disbanded until Pak Chong Hi reverses the death sentences to the newsmen of the South Korean newspaper "Minjok Ilbo," and that they appeal not only to the Japanese but to all the people of the world. The group is made up of well-known persons in Japan such as writer Jun Takami, commentator Kenzo Nakajima and Yoko Matsuoka, secretary-general of Japan PEN Centre.

Later, three representatives, including Yoko Matsuoka, visited the "ROK Mission" in Japan on Sept. 6, and handed a protest, a clemency petition for the South Korean newsmen and a book of signatures to Pak Chong Jun, counselor at the "Mission."

Appeal of Japanese "Volunteers for Saving 'ROK' Journalists"

The Japanese press received a profound shock when it became known that the South Korean "Revolutionary" Military Tribunal handed death sentences to the three men: Cho Yong Su, president of the Minjok Ilbo; An shin Gyu, auditor of the paper; and An Ji Yong, advisor to the paper and president of the Tele-communication Company of "the Republic of Korea."

Cho Yong Su was once a leader of the "ROK" Residents' Union in Japan, while An Shin Gyu, as an executive of the newspaper, enjoyed confidence of various circles of South Korean society. An Ji Yong, as a representative of "the Republic of Korea," participated in the meeting of the International PEN Centre held four years ago in Tokyo and is well-known not only to Japanese journalists but also to the world's newsmen.

They were sentenced to death by the military court, found guilty of the charge that they advocated the peaceful unification of the South and North Korea and the economic and cultural interchange between them.

It is quite understandable that as conscientious journalists they printed in their paper news stories and comments reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people.

Further, guarantee of the freedoms of the press and publication for all individuals, irrespective of their ideological positions, is the first and foremost prerequisite for a democratic country to survive.

The persecution of these journalists means the suppression of human rights and of freedom by terror.

To such a deplorable tendency in our neighboring country, we, Japanese, who are endeavoring to develop democracy further in Japan, can not remain indifferent.

We are opposed to the execution of the three men and send this joint appeal, demanding that the South Korean junta reverse the court decision.

Delegation of Chinese Journalists Denounce Death Sentence

Representatives of the Association of Korean Journalists in Japan on Sept. 2 held talks with the visiting delegation of Chinese journalists at the Grand Hotel in Tokyo.

Referring to the death sentences to the South Korean newsmen, the delegation said that the death sentence to Cho Yong Su, president of the "Minjok Ilbo" and two other executives was arousing great indignation among journalists the world over.

The delegation also said that the Chinese journalists would fight against this fascistic suppression of journalists.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Circulates Memorandum on Death Sentence

The head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK Li Kyu Yi gave a press conference at which he announced the victimization of newsmen by "South Korean regime". He pointed out that after the May coup, the "South Korean military regime" closed down more than 1,200 newspapers, magazines and other periodicals leaving more than 50,000 newsmen jobless.

On the suppression of the South Korean newspaper "Minjok Ilbo" and death sentences passed on the President of this newspaper Cho Yong Su and two other staff workers, the press department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry circulated a memorandum.

The memorandum says that this mass daily newspaper was suppressed, and its staff members were victimized because the newspaper stood for the unification of Korea without external interference, economic exchanges between the North and South, the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

"All Koreans, all newsmen of North Korea, all people of goodwill fight for the liberation of "Minjok Ilbo" journalists," the memorandum concludes.

N. Korean Students Denounce "Military Regime" for Plotting to Punish Patriotic Students in S. Korea

A rally was held in Pyongyang on Sept. 7 to protest against the cruel fate prepared by the "military regime" of South Korea for a number of patriotic students.

Vice-Chairman of the Student Council of Korea, Kwon Min Yun who spoke at the rally, declared that students and the whole youth of North Korea angrily condemn South Korean rulers who treat the demand for peaceful unification of Korea as a state crime. We demand, he said, the calling off the trial of the unlawfully arrested students and their immediate release.

Editorial

We Denounce U.S. Imperialists And Their Puppets for Death Sentence to Executives of "Minjok Ilbo"

On August 28, the South Korean military regime sentenced three executives of the "Minjok Ilbo" to death and editors and reporters of the same newspaper to long prison terms. The main charges of which they were found guilty is that they "advocated South-North interchange and autonomous peaceful unification of the fatherland."

They were punished, only for the reason that they advocated evacuation of the U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea and peaceful unification of their divided fatherland.

To unify peacefully their fatherland without any foreign powers—this is the unanimous desire of the 30 million Korean people and the most important task of our nation. Especially, the South Korean people who have been plunged into the depths of miseries by U.S. imperialism are calling out, "Unification is the only choice!"

The executives and editors called for South-North economic interchange and autonomous unification, prompted by their patriotic desire for truthful reporting—to reflect in their paper the desire of the people to put an end to the division of the country and to accomplish the autonomous peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities, framing up the "Minjok Ilbo Case," passed the shameless death sentences on them.

It is the "military regime" that should be punished severely.

As is well known, the "military regime," since it seized power, has barbarously suppressed every movement for South-North economic and cultural interchange and peaceful unification, dissolving all the political and social organizations, and forcibly closing down publication and news agencies. They also murdered a number of politicians, professors, students and journalists.

Only during one month after the "military coup," the military fascists imprisoned and punished severely some 6,000 progressive persons on the charge that they advocated South-North interchange and peaceful unification of the country. They also put about 100,000 people on "military trial" only because they did not like the fascists. They have so far banned some 1,200 newspapers, news agencies and publications, or 90 per cent of all the publications in South Korea.

Needless to say, this brutal suppression on the people struggling for peaceful unification of the fatherland and for democratic freedoms, is directed by the U.S. imperialists.

We vigorously denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "military regime" for their barbarous suppression of journalists.

Further, we strongly demand the unconditional annulment of the sentences of death to the president and newspapermen of the "Minjok Ilbo" and their acquittal.

We call the South Korean people to rise resolutely for immediate release of all the patriots and innocent people unjustifiably imprisoned, and for democratic rights and freedom of speech, opposing fascistic suppression of speech by the U.S. imperialists and military fascists.

We also appeal to the people and journalists of the world who love peace and freedom, to rise up to save the South Korean journalists who are going to be sent to the gallows merely because they spoke for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The U.S. forces should get out of South Korea immediately!

U.S. Imperialists Continue to Reinforce Military Forces in S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists have again decided to bring in to South Korea the "First Combat Unit" (a 1,148-strong force) of the U.S. 31st Devision by October 1 on the pretext of "relieving military units," according to a UPI report of September 2 from Washington. This is a continuation of their repeated criminal acts of bringing their combat units into South Korea in order to reinforce their occupationist forces.

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists had already brought three combat units on three occasions into South Korea and stationed them in areas adjacent to the military demarcation line during March and August of this year. This is not only an outrageous violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement but also a challenge to the Korean people and an open act of aggression seriously menacing peace in Korea and the Far East as well.

U.S. Imperialists Step up Military Cooperation Between S.Korea and Japan

Kim Yu Taek, the "Chairman" of the "Economic Planning Administration" of the South Korean authorities, is holding talks here which are obviously not concerned with economic matters, a Japanese press reports.

In a conversation with Fujieda, the chief of the National Defence Administration of Japan, Kim Yu Teak, bluntly called for the establishment of military cooperation between South Korea and Japan, according to the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

As reported on Sept. 6 by the newspaper "ASAHI," Kim Yu Taek declared that the South Korean authorities "plan to invite shortly to South Korea representatives of the Supreme Command of the Japanese armed forces so that they could familirize themselves with the military situation there."

Replying to this statement by Kim Yu Taek, the chief of the National Defence Board of Japan stated that the Japanese Military Command, in turn," wants very much to clarify the actual situation in South Korea and is ready to dispatch its representiatives there."

During his stay in Japan Kim Yu Taek called also on the influential member of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, ex-Prime Minister Yoshida, who is a zealous champion of setting up a military bloc for North East Asia (NEATO), which will serve the U.S. imperialists as an aggressive tool in the Far East. He also had meetings with Prime Minister Ikeda, Foreign Minister Kosaka and other officials of the government and the ruling party of Japan.

PARTY'S LINE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LITERATURE, ARTS IN DPRK

The working people in the northern half of the Republic, living in the age of the Workers' Party, not only have become the creator of the material wealth but also are developing into a fine creator of spiritual wealth.

The rapid development of the mass culture and arts constitutes a reliable reservoir of our literature and arts and a powerful link in the construction of the communistic literature.

The great change in the political, economic and cultural life of our country has brought about an overall efflorescence in our literature and arts founded on life itself.

The ideological and artistic development of our literature and arts finds its concentrated expression in the music and dance epic "Our glorious fatherland" performed by three thousand artists.

In his report on the work of the Central Committee at the Third Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Party is certain that our writers and artists will arm themselves with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, more resolutely go in for a deeper study of the popular life, make a profound study of the classical works, national and foreign, and constantly elevate their knowledge of arts, and thus they will score tremendous results in supplying the popular masses with more excellent works and in training our people in immeasurable love for the country as well as in revolutionary optimism for our future."

The just line and the concrete guidance of the Party for the development of national culture have been evidenced, first of all, in bringing closer our literature and arts to the life of the people.

This has been a keynote of the consistent literary and art policy of our Party since Liberation.

Our writers and artists have gone deep into reality and steadily strengthened the popular character of literature and arts. But never before has the link of our literature and arts with the life of the people been so strengthend since the Third Party Congress.

In the thick of reality seething with creation and innovation, our writers and artists have been able to firmly arm themselves with the ideology of the working class and keenly realize the great idea of the Party. Reality has become a school for the writers and artists for enhancing their ability and enriching their characteristics.

The efforts of the writers and artists to portray the great idea of the Party is being manifested in their creation of the model of the Communist Chullima riders and at the same time in their virile songs lauding the historical Chullima march of the working people towards the building of socialism and communism indicated by the Party.

Evidence of this is the construction of the "Chullima statue," the monument of our age, the drama "We are happy" portraying heroine Kil Whak Sil, a fine Chullima rider, and the opera "Profound love for man" praising the warm love for the people and the superiority of our system.

The characteristics of the Communist Chullima riders, heroes of our age, is the continuation and development of the characteristics of the Communist forerunners. They are red fighters and heroes of our age. Therefore, the artistic portrayal of Chullima riders is at the same time the fight for the communistic party spirit, class spirit and popular character of our literature and arts.

The struggle for the strengthening of the communistic party spirit of our literature and arts is also related to the struggle against the inroad of the influence of reactionary bourgeois literature and arts. This struggle had been very acute because of the complexity and arduousness of our revolution caused by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Our literature and arts since the Third Party Congress are also characterized by the reinforcement of their contemporaneity.

The contemporaneity of our literature and arts is an indication of militant spirit of the writers and artists for pushing through the Party policy and reflecting the vital interests and demands of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's works "On Communist education" have served as an important compass for strengthening the contemporaneity of our literature and arts.

Clarifying the content of the struggle of our revolution, the document says: "The revolution we are carrying out is a struggle to smash everything that

The song of "Kesoo Valley" was sung by the Ryanggang Provincial Combined Art Circle accompanied by Wagonghoo (a Korean harp), introducing the national art tradition of our country.

Chullima (flying-horse), a monument symbolizing the era of the Korean Workers' Party.

is old and create the new. The struggle between the new and old, between progress and conservatism, between activeness and passiveness, between collectivism and individualism and between socialism and capitalism as a whole—this is the content of our struggle for revolution."

As a result, models of the valiant socialist constructors with attractive character have made their appearance in our literary and artistic works.

Such full-length novels as "In ordeals" and "New spring in Sukaiwool" as well as a large number of music, dance and plastic art works are all successful in depicting the courses of socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung noted as follows:

"Only by carrying forward the revolutionary tradition can we confirm our confidence that we can win victory in the future too, as our forerunners did in the past revolutionary struggle and can we instill warm patriotism and revolutionary fighting spirit into each person."

The artistic delineation of the revolutionary tradition implies the creation of the indomitable spirit of the Korean anti-Japanese partisan fighters in the thirties and aims at making our people follow their lofty and courageous spirit.

As a result, such fine works as the opera "Forest, tell us," feature film "Friends, come along with us" and drama "Sunflower" have been created, making a great contribution to the Communist education of the working people.

The characteristic features of the period of the full efflorescence of our literature and arts also find expression in the abundant development of the national style of the artistic works.

The development of the national style is connected with the line of the Party on establishing individuality in the ideological work.

While enhancing the communistic party spirit, class spirit and popular character of literature and arts, our Party has always laid emphasis on carrying forward and developing what is national in style.

The unearthing of national classics and research into them have been carried out more actively than ever before since the Third Party Congress. Starting from the folklore dating back to B.C., the works of such prominent writers as Choi Chi Won, Li Kyoo Bo, Li Je Hyun, Kim Man Joong, Pak In Ro, Huh Kyoon, Pak Ji Won and Chung Da San, as well as the works of such artists as Woo Reuk, Pak Yun and Kim Hong Do have been published with notes and the research into their works has made rapid headway.

Particularly, deep-going study has been made of the literary works of the KAPP (the Korean Association of Proletarian Writters) which had fought against Japanese imperialism, sharing in the proletarian movement, and of the revolutionary literary and art works created during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the thirties.

The study of the national classics has helped to carry forward the fine national style and creatively develop it in accordance with new rythms and melodies.

Great development has been made particularly in the domains of fine art, music and dance.

The formation of steel-like red literary and art ranks of the Party has been the basic guarantee for bringing full bloom to our literature and arts.

A scene from the ballet "Cho Ok Hi" which skillfully reflects the invincible fighting spirit of partisan Heroine Cho Ok Hi.

This is a lofty gain attained through the struggle of our writers and artists for firmly basing themselves on the method of socialist realism and defending the communistic party spirit, upholding the correct literary and art policy of the Party.

In this, the General Federation of Literary and Arts Unions formed on November 27, 1960 in accordance with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the writers and artists is of great significance not only in the mutual combination and development of the literary and arts but also in the further consolidation of the ranks of the writers and artists.

The expansion and consolidation of the ranks of our writers and artists can be seen also in the rapid growth of the young writers and artists since the Third Party Congress. In this period, no small number of workers, peasants and armymen have joined the ranks of the writers and artists.

The unprecedented of the mass culture since the Third Party Congress is one of the important successes demonstrating the correctness and vitality of the literary and art policy of our Party.

In our country, there are no factory and rural and fishing villages without literary and art circles.

As of the end of 1960 more than 1,250,000 working people were embraced in some 62,800 circles of literature, music, dance, fine art, film, embroidery and photography.

Signal creative successes are registered in the art circle contests during the national art festival which takes place every year. A good number of the art works created by the working people are published in our country.

Art contests among rural art circles were held in Pyongyang from January to March this year in honour of the 15th anniversary of the August 15th Liberation with the attendance of 2,500 amateur art circle members from 115 agricultural cooperatives. Among the 221 art works staged in the contests 155 were created by the peasants themselves.

Now the art circle members from factories and schools are putting their own works, high in artistic and ideological levels, on the stage of the national art festival marking the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

All the above-said successes of our literature and arts since the Third Party Congress are contributing to the development of the Chullima movement, the general line of our Party for socialist construction, and to the further consolidation of the Communist education of the working people.

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